United Nations A/71/990–S/2017/631

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 31 and 108

Prevention of armed conflict

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 17 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Pavlo Klimkin, on the third anniversary of flight MH17 (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 31 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-12474 (E) 260717

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Annex to the letter dated 17 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Pavlo Klimkin, on the third anniversary of flight MH17

Three years ago, a world becoming accustomed to the most despicable terrorist outrages was shocked and stunned when 298 passengers and crew members of Malaysian Airlines flight MH17 were blasted out of the skies over Ukraine.

For many around the world it brought the Russian-fomented war in Donbas to their attention for the first time.

Even for Ukrainians, including those facing death in Donbas, it was impossible to believe that terrorists had the ability to hit the civilian aircraft 11,000 m above the ground. Even with all the support Russia was known to be providing, it was simply not credible or believable in any way.

Can economic and political sanctions or awards in a criminal case compensate the grief of so many who lost their loved ones? No, I am afraid it cannot. But the Ukrainian Government has made a pledge, and we are determined to do everything in our power to unveil the truth and bring those responsible for this mass murder to justice.

And if we do not, those for whom human lives mean little more than a number or a statistic will continue in their homicidal ways. The path of truth can be both narrow and difficult. It takes time and determination to travel. But once set in motion, the wheels of justice grind inexorably — we will reach our goal.

Two investigations have been carried out into this case. The first was a technical investigation led by the Dutch Security Board. The second was a criminal investigation conducted by the Joint Investigation Team, made up of prosecutors from Ukraine, the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium and Malaysia. According to both investigations, the aircraft was downed by a Buk missile, and that Buk missile was launched from territory controlled by Russia-backed terrorists. Furthermore, the same Buk missile was brought from Russia, and after the attack its launcher was delivered back to Russia.

But we are only halfway to our ultimate objective. We want to know who pushed the button, who gave the order and what was the ultimate chain of command. In short the world needs to know, and the families of the 298 who were slain need to know, who was ultimately responsible for the murder of their loved ones.

The five countries making up the Joint Investigation Team have now decided to prosecute those responsible for the downing of flight MH17. This will be done within the Dutch judicial system, and as the process begins, we count on the support of all nations and people of goodwill.

The threshold of proof is high, and the trial must be objective and the verdict internationally recognized. Those who would foment wars in sovereign countries by supporting and funding terrorists and sending others to kill must be exposed for what they are and held to account. No less than the core values of our rules-based world order, for which the likes of the Russian Federation show so much contempt, depend on this happening.

United Nations A/71/991

General Assembly

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24 July 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 115 (h)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 31/192, provide as follows:

Article 2

1. The Unit shall consist of not more than eleven Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions. The Inspectors shall serve in their personal capacity.

2. No two Inspectors shall be nationals of the same State.

Article 3

1. Starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, the President of the General Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates who meet the qualifications mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1, above.

2. The President of the General Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination [United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination], shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates. After further consultations, if necessary, with the States concerned, the President of the General Assembly shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

3. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article shall govern the procedure for the replacement of the Inspectors whose terms of

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office have expired or who have resigned or otherwise ceased to be members of the Unit.

Article 4

1. The duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term ...

2. An Inspector appointed to replace one whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of that term, provided it is not less than three years. Otherwise the duration of the appointment shall be for a full term.

3. An Inspector may resign on giving six months' notice to the Chairman of the Unit.

...

5. The Chairman of the Unit shall notify the Secretary-General of any vacancy for the necessary administrative action. Such notification shall make the post vacant.

2. On 30 June 2017, Rajab Sukayri (Jordan) submitted his resignation, effective 31 December 2017, to the Chair of the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3, of the statute. Mr. Sukayri was appointed by the General Assembly on 1 January 2015 for a five-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2019. In accordance with article 4, paragraph 5, of the statute, the Chair notified the Secretary-General of the vacancy. It will therefore be necessary for the Assembly, at its seventy-first session, to appoint one person to fill the vacancy. The Unit is composed of the following members:

Mr. Jeremiah Kramer (Canada)*** — Chair
Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras)**** — Vice-Chair
Mr. Gopinathan Achamkulangare (India)*
Ms. Aicha Afifi (Morocco)***
Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti)*
Ms. Eileen Cronin (United States of America)****
Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)***
Ms. Sukai Elie Prom-Jackson (Gambia)*
Ms. Gönke Roscher (Germany)***
Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)**
Mr. Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation)*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

3. By its resolution 61/238, the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Unit, would invite Member States to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously, on the understanding that the candidates submitted were the candidates that the respective Member States intended to propose, to the extent possible, for appointment by the Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute.

4. In addition, in its resolution 59/267, the General Assembly stressed the importance of ensuring that candidates had experience in at least one of the

following fields: oversight, audit, inspection, investigation, evaluation, finance, project evaluation, programme evaluation, human resources management, management, public administration, monitoring and/or programme performance, as well as knowledge of the United Nations system and its role in international relations.

5. After holding the consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the President of the General Assembly will submit the name of the candidate to the Assembly for appointment.

United Nations A/71/992

General Assembly

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25 July 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 115 (h)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note verbale dated 24 July 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations, in its capacity as Chair of the Asia-Pacific Group for July 2017, presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly and has the honour to inform the latter that, regarding the agreement between Japan and Jordan, Mr. Rajab Sukayri of Jordan will step down from his position as an inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit on 31 December 2017 and the Government of Japan will replace him with Ms. Keiko Kamioka and seek the approval of the General Assembly.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations has the honour to inform the President of the General Assembly that the Asia-Pacific Group has endorsed the candidature of Ms. Kamioka to replace Mr. Sukayri in the Unit for the remainder of the term of office, from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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28 June 2017

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 21 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the escalation of the situation in Donbass (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and the enclosed statement distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-12986 (E) 020817

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Annex to the letter dated 21 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on escalation in Donbass

21 July 2017

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its strongest protest against the intensification of Russia's aggressive actions in Donbass and violent attacks and shelling by the Russian hybrid forces, including with the use of tanks, self-propelled artillery, rocket launchers and mortars.

The damage made to a residential house in the town of Krasnohorivka (Donetsk region), as well as the attack of the Russian subversive group on the outskirts of this town on 20 July is of particular concern.

We consider these actions of the aggressor state as well as Russia-backed militants as a deliberate step to disrupt the "harvest ceasefire", which was due to last, as agreed in the framework of the Trilateral Contact Group, from 24 June until 31 August. Over a short period, from 18 July to 20 July, Ukraine lost 11 servicemen, while 15 other military personnel and 2 civilians were wounded.

We have to make it clear that, by the activities of its forces in the area of Russia-instigated international armed conflict in Donbass, as well as by provocative and aggressive actions of its proxies, the Kremlin deliberately undermines the process aimed at a peaceful resolution of the conflict, based on the Minsk agreements.

We demand from the Russian Federation an immediate halt to the armed provocations, which are increasing the number of casualties and the destruction of regional infrastructure. Furthermore, it must start fully implementing its own commitments under the Minsk agreements.

We expect from the international community, in particular from our partners involved in the peace process, a clear response to the aggressive actions of the Russian hybrid troops in Donbass and the intensification of pressure on the Russian Federation with a view to their immediate cessation.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 21 July 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of my Government, in its capacity as Chair of the Arab Group for the month of July 2017, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement that the Council of the League of Arab States adopted at its extraordinary session at the level of Permanent Representatives held in Cairo on 17 July 2017 on recent developments and Israeli violations in Jerusalem and the Haram al-Sharif (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-13022 (E) 020817 030817

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Annex to the identical letters dated 21 July 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Statement regarding recent developments and Israeli violations in Jerusalem and the Haram al-Sharif issued by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at the level of Permanent Representatives at its extraordinary session held in Cairo on 17 July 2017

On 17 July 2017, the Council of the League of Arab States held an extraordinary session at the level of Permanent Representatives to review the unprecedented events that have occurred and the measures that were taken by the occupying Israeli authorities at the noble Aqsa Mosque, which they closed off to worshippers and evacuated. They also seized the keys to the mosque, tampered with property therein and prohibited Friday prayers and the call to prayer at the mosque. This is not to mention their efforts to change the historical status quo of the Haram al-Sharif and install metal detectors, thereby imposing yet another fait accompli and establishing a grave precedent the likes of which has not occurred for nearly half a century, when the Aqsa Mosque was set ablaze in 1969 in a criminal act of terrorism. Those actions will lead to an extremely serious escalation in the situation with grave consequences, and could spark a religious war in the region. Those events are taking place as Israel accelerates its ongoing efforts, which are backed by military force, to implement long-standing plans to Judaize the occupied city of Jerusalem and divide the Haram al-Sharif temporally and spatially. The occupying authorities have escalated their offensive against the Haram al-Sharif by increasing excavation work at the site, conducting more frequent raids and further defiling the mosque, brazenly violating the rights and sacred sites of the Palestinian people and the Arab and Muslim nations, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly, Security Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Human Rights Council, all of which have repeatedly affirmed that the occupied city of Jerusalem is an integral part of the Palestinian territory that was occupied in 1967 and underscored that the Haram al-Sharif is strictly a Muslim holy site.

The Council condemns those measures and holds the occupying authorities fully responsible for any encroachment on the noble Aqsa Mosque and any action taken with respect to its collections and documents. The Council reiterates that it rejects any change to the status quo with regard to the occupied city of Jerusalem and the Aqsa Mosque, and underscores that all Israeli actions must be halted and rescinded, and that the status quo ante must be restored. This includes the removal of the metal detectors and restoring freedom of worship and the established right of the Palestinian people to practice their religion.

The Council once again calls on the international community and international organizations to fulfil their responsibility to respond to this unprecedented Israeli aggression. They must intervene immediately and implement the relevant resolutions, particularly with regard to the protection of Islamic and Christian holy sites, and the protection of the Palestinian people in their territory and at their holy sites. The Council warns of the serious danger posed by this latest act of aggression. Israel, the occupying Power, continues to commit grave violations, defy the will of and mock the international community and flout international resolutions. Such

conduct will have repercussions for the region and the prospects of arriving at a just and comprehensive peace and implementing the two-State solution.

The Council hails the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and their institutions, and all of the Palestinian people for defending the Arab identity of the Holy City and the Haram al-Sharif, and draws attention to the efforts of the Palestinian leadership under His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas. The Council greatly appreciates the role played by and the efforts of His Majesty Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and reiterates its support for the Hashemites' historical role as guardians and patrons of the Islamic and Christian holy sites of Jerusalem, and its rejection of any attempt whatsoever to encroach on those sites. It also commends His Majesty Mohammed VI, the King of the Kingdom Morocco and Chair of the Quds Committee, for his efforts to safeguard the Holy City. The Council underscores that the entire Muslim nation, both States and peoples, stands with the Palestinian people and their leadership in defence of the sanctity of the Aqsa Mosque and the Arab identity of East Jerusalem, the capital of the independent State of Palestine.